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Column One David Courtney

IT is all very puzzling. On each of three or four days last week and running into this, the military spokesmen told of exchanges of fire between Israeli patrol and Jordanians who had crossed into Israel with evil intent; and of dead and wounded.

AND one by one these incidents have been the subject of enquiry by U.N. Observers and of hearings by the truncated Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission; in which the U.N. Chairman has voted with Jordan to condemn Israel for exactly the violations of the armistice agreement that we had thought done by the Jordanians. It is indeed puzzling. At one of the hearings it was agreed that an Israeli patrol had crossed into Jordan and killed two unarmed farmers, wounding a third who died later in hospital. At another it was agreed that armed Israeli, firing across the demarcation line into Jordan, seriously wounded two peasant women and two men.

IT is perfectly true that the Israel-Jordan M.A.C. has become, since the withdrawal of the Israeli delegation, a one-sided affair. But the worrying part about it is that U.N. Observers who investigated these incidents gave evidence contradicting the official Israeli reports. Some newspapers have suggested U.N. bias; but if it were bias it would have had to be deliberate. And surely no one suggests that.

WHAT, then, is the truth? The part that is plain truth is the death of two Israeli patrol men and of three Jordanian farmers and the wounding of at least four other people.

IT is the time of harvesting, of course. The grain is ripe and the families go out to reap it; on both sides of the frontier; with covering units armed to the teeth. And the reapers on the one side hate the reapers on the other until, before they know where they are, some of them lie dead. The daily bread becomes a savage, hateful thing. And then we are told that the Jordanians had crossed into Israel and their covering guards had fired upon an Israeli patrol and there had been an exchange of fire and someone had been killed. And a few days later we are told, with the authority of the U.N. truce organization, that what happened was exactly the reverse.

IT is not that anyone who knows anything about this frontier doubts that Jordanians do come over into Israel and try to harvest what they are not entitled to harvest and have guards who shoot at Israelis. It is simply that when there is a series of incidents like those over the last week's end and this week's beginning and the Israel report of each is denied, not merely on Jordan's word but also on the word of the U.N. investigators, it becomes hard to know what to believe. And that is a bad thing. Because, at any rate outside this country, when a U.N. decision contradicts an official Israel report it is the official Israel report that is disbelieved; with the result that even truthful Israel reports then become suspect in minds that are not necessarily biased.

IT is, as I say, all very puzzling; and very unfortunate for the men or women who were killed or wounded.

Jerusalem, May 14.

MRS. WEIZMANN GREETED BUENOS AIRES. Thursday (INA).—Mrs. Chaim Weizmann, the widow of the late President, received an enthusiastic ovation from a large audience attending a reception given by the local Committee for the Weizmann Institute today.

Dr. Mibshah General Secretary of the Committee, described Chaim Weizmann's work as a noble synthesis of science and Zionism, while the Israeli Minister, Dr. A. Kibovitz, paid tribute to the late President's majestic personality.

Eban Meets Dulles On US-Israel Relations

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA).—The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, had a 45 minute conference to night with the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, to review U.S.-Israel relations. Mr. Eban said the meeting had been very frank and that the Ambassador had expressed his disquiet over the course of American-Israel relations.

The Ambassador added that Mr. Dulles had given him a "most encouraging and important" reply on the high value he attached to the good relations between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

Mr. Eban said he had got the impression that Mr. Dulles felt it was not right to believe that any recent events indicated any lessening of American friendship and sympathy for Israel.

In the course of an extremely frank discussion, the Ambassador said the question of Israel-Arab relations had been taken up and possible means of reducing the tension in the area had been considered. The question of the recently announced U.S. military aid to Iraq had been among the problems discussed.

Pattern of Development. Mr. Eban revealed that at the start of today's meeting he had expressed Israel's view on "all recent expressions of U.S. policy," and this had led to a general discussion on the recent pattern of development.

It was made clear that the Ambassador had pursued this question at some length.

Mr. Eban, meanwhile, disclosed that he recently had a meeting with Mr. Eric Johnston, President Eisenhower's special envoy to the Middle East, and discussed with him the proposed Jordan Valley authority.

Dixon Suggests Escape Clause for Jordan

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday.—"Peace"—that terrible word—was not heard at yesterday's brief Security Council meeting, but the Big Powers found that they were being asked by Israel to mention the derivative word "peace" to Jordan. They recoiled almost in horror and quickly adjourned the debate into a discussion of the armistice.

Mr. Pierson Dixon showed the Arabs a way out: The Lebanon could remove Jordan's name from the complaint so that Jordan need not accept in advance "the obligation of a peaceful settlement." Then Jordan could be invited just as Communist China was to the Council. Article 32 provides that the Council may make conditions for the participation in a debate by non-members, but the Council is unlikely to do so.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann announced today that Austria has agreed to renew the discussions on the question of Jewish heirless property and a delegation of the Jewish organizations is due to arrive in Vienna on June 1, to resume negotiations which he hoped would be successfully concluded during the same month.

UN Council Meets Again on Tuesday

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP).—The Security Council will resume its discussions on the Israel-Arab dispute on Tuesday.

In the meantime, Council delegates are in contact with the Governments to decide whether Jordan can file a border complaint against Israel without a prior declaration that, as a non-member of the U.N., she will respect the Council's decisions.

This question was raised by the Israeli delegate, Mr. Abba Eban.

Syria Disappointed By Benneke Reply To Memo on MAC

The Syrian Government considers as unsatisfactory the reply which General Benneke sent to the Syrian memorandum delivered to him on May 4 regarding an incident in the demilitarized zone, it was announced in Damascus yesterday, according to Reuters.

Syria immediately replied to General Benneke's memorandum, saying that he had failed to clarify the point raised by Syria, namely its right to refer incidents occurring in the demilitarized zone to the Mixed Armistice Commission.

"Falastrin," the Old City daily, reported yesterday that General Benneke visited the Damascus Gate and Murasa Quarter areas in Jerusalem on Wednesday to investigate a Jordan complaint that Israelis had opened fire on these quarters a day before.

Jordan submitted four more complaints to the MAC yesterday, Reuters reports. The complaints charge that Israelis opened fire at Katana village, near Latrun; at Arab Legion posts in Jerusalem; and that Israeli forces penetrated Jordan in the Tulkarm and Ramallah areas.

Later, Jordan asked for an emergency MAC meeting, alleging that an Israeli aircraft had flown low over Khirbet el Beir in the Hebron area and machine-gunned farmers working their land.

Jordan also delivered a strong protest to General Benneke over alleged firing on the Arab quarters of Wadi el Jose, by Israeli guards at the Hadassah Hospital compound on Mount Scopus.

Ahmed Shukeiri, Assistant Secretary General of the Arab League, ended his talks with the Jordan Government today. Reuters quotes Cairo Radio as having announced that Egypt yesterday protested to the MAC against a recent attack carried out by Israelis on a building in the Gaza Strip. An immediate meeting of the MAC was demanded.

Israel Condemned

The Israel-Jordan M.A.C. meeting yesterday in emergency session in the absence of the Israeli delegates, adopted two resolutions condemning Israel for the strongest terms for flagrant violations of the General Armistice Agreement on Monday in the Palmyra area, south of Tulkarm.

The first resolution stated that at 7:30 a.m. on Monday, an "Israeli armed platoon crossed the Demarcation Line, took up position in Jordan territory and opened automatic fire at a Jordan patrol and Jordan farmers, on Jordan territory, which resulted in two men being seriously injured."

Both resolutions were adopted by the votes of the Jordan delegation and the MAC chairman.

The Israeli Army spokesman announced yesterday that infiltrators had crossed the Demarcation Line and opened automatic fire at three Jordanian peasant women working in the fields in Jordan, which resulted in two women being seriously injured.

Mr. Hammarskjöld said the challenge the world cannot escape "is a peaceful resolution of the conflict between the Communist world and the West."

Greece to Raise Cyprus Issue at UN in August

ATHENS, Thursday (Reuters).—The Foreign Minister, Mr. Stephanopoulos, reaffirmed in Parliament today that his Government would appeal to the Security Council in August on the question of the moratorium of Cyprus. He said he hoped the U.N. would not deny its mission and the fundamental rule of the Charter concerning the people's right to self-determination.

The leader of the Liberal Opposition, Mr. George Papandreu, said that he was in complete agreement with the government's policy.

Sephardi Congress Bugged Down

Jerusalem Post Report.

The Second Congress of the World Sephardi Federation meeting in Jerusalem was still bogged down in the early hours of the morning today, as the weight to be given to Israel in the Executive of the Federation.

BOTVINNIK RETAINS WORLD CHESS TITLE

MOSCOW, Thursday (UP).—Mr. Mikhail Botvinnik retained the world chess championship tonight when he drew in the 24th and last game of the tournament with Mr. Vassily Smyslov, also of the Soviet Union.

The contenders finished the series with 13 points each, but according to tournament rules Mr. Botvinnik retained the title as the challenger must prove himself superior and not just equal to the ruling champion.

Mr. Botvinnik was leading by 11 to 10 points at the end of the 22nd game, but Mr. Smyslov won the penultimate match to tie the score at 11.

Soviets Expel British Military Attache

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuters).—The Soviet Government today accused Major Charles Landon, British Military Attache in Moscow, of "espionage activities" and declared him persona non grata—the diplomatic method by which governments may expel foreign diplomats or service attaches.

Major Landon is now in Britain on leave and will not return to Moscow.

The expulsion was announced when the British Minister, Mr. Paul Grey, was hurriedly summoned to the Soviet Foreign Ministry for an interview with Mr. N.V. Slavin, Chief of the Foreign Ministry's Second European Department, which handles British affairs.

Full Proof of Spying

Mr. Slavin told Mr. Grey that the Soviet Government had "full proof of espionage activities" alleged to have been carried out by Major Landon.

No details or dates were given, it was understood.

Mr. Slavin refused to confirm that the Soviet action was retaliatory against the British decision announced on Saturday to expel two Soviet Military Attaches from Britain, but diplomatic circles said the Soviet action was clearly intended as a reprisal.

Major Landon who arrived in Moscow on May 15 last year left Russia nine days ago, and was due to return to Moscow in June after home leave.

UN Chief Urges East-West Peace Within Organization

BERKELEY, Thursday (UP).—Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, U.N. Secretary-General, warned today that the U.N. will be "gravely weakened" if the Soviet bloc and the West refuse to settle their conflicts within the framework of the United Nations.

In an address to students and faculty at the University of California today, Mr. Hammarskjöld said the U.N. must be able to achieve what little agreement is possible between the two conflicting parties, than to register the much broader area of agreement on one side only by excluding the other, knowing that such one-sided agreements cannot be implemented against the will of the "party excluded," he said.

Mr. Hammarskjöld said the challenge the world cannot escape "is a peaceful resolution of the conflict between the Communist world and the West."

The talks, which opened in New York last month, were between the U.N. Disarmament Commission, U.N. organizers believed it was advisable to get them away from the glare of too much publicity.

The delegates, meeting as a subcommittee of the U.N. Disarmament Commission, are the American industrialist, Mr. Morehead Patterson, the Soviet Ambassador to London, Mr. Jacob Malik, Britain's Minister of State, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the former French Defence Minister, Mr. Jules Moch, and Canada's Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Lester Pearson.

Welcoming the delegates, Mr. Lloyd said he was sure all present would be able to achieve a mutually agreed, supervised and comprehensive disarmament.

Tonight's closing session, with Mr. Moch as chairman, aimed at agreeing on procedure for the talks during the coming weeks. The real business of discussing weapons is expected to begin tomorrow.

Eden Bids Compromise On Korea; 2 Votes Save Laniel

Assembly Confidence Vote: 289-287

PARIS, Thursday (Reuters).—Premier Joseph Laniel's Cabinet tonight won a vote of confidence in the National Assembly on its Indo-China policy by the slender majority of only two votes—289 to 287.

In the debate which preceded the vote, M. Laniel said he took full responsibility for the stand at Dien Bien Phu, which was justified on the grounds of military and political strategy. He added that all decisions had been taken in close consultation with the Associated States of Indo-China, and with the help of France's allies.

The defence of the state of Laos had been a strategic and political necessity, and for this purpose the fortress of Dien Bien Phu had been set up. This phase of the combat could double two-thirds of its available forces in the long siege and to abandon the planned attack on Laos.

The Premier added that the nature of the terrain around Dien Bien Phu had made it impossible to send a major relieving force and if more bombers had been available, the first phase of the combat could doubtless have been halted by the breaking up of the enemy's concentrations.

Since then reinforcements of planes, tanks and artillery as well as troops had been sent to Indo-China, and M. Laniel deplored attempts to exploit the situation for international reasons.

France desired a rapid and honorable end to the hostilities, but there was no question of accepting shameful capitulation, he said. Referring to the Geneva conference, France must insist on guarantees to protect the population on both sides and to remove the uncertainty about the fate of the civilian population in the event of a cease fire. For a lasting settlement, a guarantee by all states now taking part in the talks was also necessary.

Moch Still Opposed To European Army

PARIS, Thursday (Reuters).—M. Jules Moch, former Defence Minister, said yesterday that neither Britain nor America had seriously taken up the European Army nor U.S. declarations of support justified ratification by France of the European Defence Community treaty.

M. Moch told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly that in general both Britain and America had merely repeated previous undertakings. They had made it clear that they stood by the Atlantic alliance and did not intend to abandon their positions in Europe.

Disarmament Talks Open in London

LONDON, Thursday (Reuters).—The world's five major atomic powers, the U.S., Russia, Britain, France and Canada, met here tonight in an attempt to plan control of atomic weapons and germ warfare.

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The conference has been given until July 15 to report back to the U.N. Disarmament Commission. Though they have five or six weeks ahead of them, the delegates intend to waste no time. They are expected to hold two sessions tomorrow, and also to meet on Saturday morning.

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Churchill to Speak On S.E. Asia on Monday

LONDON, Thursday (Reuters).—Sir Winston Churchill, replying to questions in the Commons today, said he would make a statement on the proposed South-East Asia security pact next Monday.

The left-wing Labour leader, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, asked, "May we ask that the Government will not commit itself to any proposal until we have first of all had an opportunity of discussing it in this House?"

The Premier replied, "I certainly would not make any such undertakings."

ASIA'S STRONGEST STATE

Peking's Power Rests on Army

By O.M. GREEN

ALTHOUGH the United States, Britain and France have refused to accept China as one of the host Powers at the Geneva conference, her presence at the council table is a tacit admission that she is now by far the strongest Power in Asia.

What is China's power and on what does it rest?

All authority in Communist China is concentrated in the People's Central Government Committee of 16 members under the chairmanship of Mao Tse-tung and six vice-chairmen whose actions and decisions are absolute and cannot be questioned.

This committee functions through four main organs — first the Cabinet or State Administrative Council, of which Mao Tse-tung is Premier (now in Geneva), second the Revolutionary Military Affairs Committee and the Politburo, of both of which Mao Tse-tung is Chairman, and the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party.

The numbers of the Communist Party have varied, with purges. By the latest report it has seven million members, all sworn to implicit obedience to their superiors. There is also the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, which has met only once — in 1949, to install the Government. This body has, however, a standing National Committee which is occasionally called together to act as a rubber stamp to the Government's decrees.

Select Politburo

Membership in the five governing bodies mentioned above overlaps a good deal. From records stretching back over several years, given in Mr. Robert C. North's invaluable book, "Kuo-min-tang and Chinese Communist Elites" (Stanford University Press), it is safe to say that absolute power over all China is exercised by less than 100 persons. Among them the dominating control is probably held by not more than a dozen people.

The Communists undoubtedly rode to victory on the peasants, skillfully capitalizing on their rising revolt against Kuo-min-tang misrule. But for more than a year the peasants have been increasingly stirred against the Communist underground intention to collectivize the land, and by the State monopoly of all grain purchase. It may also be noted that in the All-China People's Congress, when elected, there will only be one member for every 800,000 peasants, while every 100,000 town dwellers will elect one member.

Whether in country or town, the Red Army is now the only reliable basis of the Government's power.

THE Red Army was born at Canton in 1927 when Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Russian adviser, Borodin, had brought about the incorporation of the young



General Feng Teh-hsiang, who commanded the Chinese Army in Korea, supervising withdrawal of his troops from the truce line.

Communist Party in the Kuo-min-tang, and the Russian General Gai (also known as Marshal Blucher) was training Chinese cadets. One of those cadets has become famous as General Lin Piao, a brilliant military scholar and perhaps the ablest of all the Red generals.

After Chiang Kai-shek broke with the Communists in 1927, the Red Army grew and spread in South China, they were gathered up by Mao Tse-tung and Chou Teh (Commander-in-Chief, the outside nucleus of the first Chinese Soviet in Kiangsi).

During the four years' war of 1930-34, before General Chiang Kai-shek finally forced Mao Tse-tung to lead his command to Shensi in the northwest, the Red Army grew in numbers and skill, and continued to expand in both ways while it fought the Japanese. Long before its triumphant onslaught on the Nationalists between 1947-49 it was already well-organized in armies, divisions and battalions. If it had little to do with the Nationalists, the Nationalist troops deserted by divisions to the Red Army, the outside world has learned since in Korea how well it is commanded and how it can fight.

The exact numbers of the regular Red Army (there is also a militia believed to number 15 million) are not known. Last August the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs estimated that they could not be less than four million and might be 10 million. Other information that

I have would put their numbers about half way between these extremes.

The soldiers are strictly disciplined by "new discipline" which may be summed up as obedience to orders in all circumstances; and by "eight points" of conduct binding them to speak politely and deal fairly with people, return whatever they borrow, pay for any damage done, and keep off women. Indeed the excellent behaviour of the Red troops has been widely noted.

Well Looked After

They are looked after with meticulous care. The diet in China, as a class, is better fed, housed, clothed and paid than the soldiers. They are not only taught to read, but receive considerable cultural education. And it need hardly be said they receive thorough indoctrination in Marxism.

The administration of China today is almost entirely military. The whole country is divided into six administrative districts, all but one under the control of a Red general supported by a large military bureaucracy.

The North-west is under General Peng Teh-hsiang, commander of the First Army, and recently commanding the Chinese Army in Korea. General Chen Yi, commander of the Third Army (the so-called "Red Army"), is also the North-west. General Lin Piao, commander of the Fourth Army, is also the North-west. General Lin Piao, commander of the Fourth Army, is also the North-west.

SAVINGS OF THE WEEK

The Press says the Labour Party was split again on the issue of the new peace treaty. The more it is split, the more it is split, the more it is split, the more it is split.

Mr. Frank Bowditch, British M.P. who deliberately took refuge in the enemy of the white man, Dr. Malan.

I have always made it a rule never to make political attacks on any of my colleagues. Mr. Anshur Ben-Zur.

I have had 40 years of married life and I have never spoken a word of English to my wife yet. Lord Macdonald of Gwensir.

I should like to know what a peck sausage is. British Lord Chief Justice Goddard.

It is correct and proper to feel sorry for the Pope because he has been deprived of the pleasure of a happy married life. Church of England News-Paper.

Most of the men now prominent in politics stopped reading seriously, and consequently stopped thinking, at the age of 10 or 11. Mr. Tom Driberg, British M.P.



DIPLOMATIC COURTESY AT GENEVA

Einstein and Ben Shemen

By A Special Correspondent

EXERCISE your powers in jests and jokes and don't waste them in finding out among you is the strongest. Study with joy and don't lose your curiosity. This is the message which Einstein sent to the children of Ben Shemen when he came to the village school to see the children and the pupils of the new agricultural school.

The letter which contains these words can be seen in a glass case in the agricultural school, now being built, named after his wife and himself. The letter which contains these words can be seen in a glass case in the agricultural school, now being built, named after his wife and himself.

The school, evacuated during the fighting in 1948, is back at its old place. The buildings are repaired and again in use. Although there are still parts which show damage from the fighting, the school is now a place of learning and culture.

The festival organized in Ben Shemen to mark the laying of the cornerstone was like old times to friends of the institution. The school, evacuated during the fighting in 1948, is back at its old place. The buildings are repaired and again in use. Although there are still parts which show damage from the fighting, the school is now a place of learning and culture.

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Historian's Dilemma

ALTHOUGH in recent years Shimon Applebaum has added a Doctor's degree to his name, he remains the colorful figure once familiar to hundreds of members of Habonim and Hechalutz in England. Time, of course, has wrought its inevitable modifications. His views have somewhat mellowed and matured with experience; his appearance now reflects a great measure of compromise with the demands of "outside" society. For, during the many years of his life, leadership and work in the Habonim movement, Shimon had very definite antipathies towards the refinements and niceties of "bourgeois culture."

Many will remember his frequent appearances at movement gatherings. He would ostentatiously wear an old, threadbare sweater, discoloured and rumpled brown corduroy, and a jacket which bore the hallmarks of years of abuse. As if to add insult to injury, his thick mop of unruly hair and unshaven face — always paired in an aggressive scowl — completed the picture of a Shimon who was respected and admired as one of the leading Habonim in training at the Eder Farm.

This respect and admiration were the product of his consistently outstanding intellectual and oratorical gifts, his flair for writing and debate. Incongruous with his outer appearance were his polished Oxford accent and cultured personality, contrasting with his aggressiveness and tendency towards dogmatism were his shyness and sensitivity.

Hasidic Forebears

Shimon was born in 1911 in Liverpool in a family rich in Jewish history and tradition. His mother could trace her descent from Rashi — his father to a traditionally Hasidic family from the environs of Warsaw. Yet, paradoxically enough, Shimon had a markedly assimilated English childhood. One of the reasons for this was that his mother, who was a Quaker, viewed with suspicion and hostility her English neighbors during World War One. As the had come from Germany, her only friends who showed sympathy and intelligence were then British Quakers. His father, on the other hand, had developed a strong internationalist view and had become an ardent supporter of Esperanto as a world language. Active amongst Jewish workers in the city, he founded in 1909 a branch of the Jewish Territorial Association.

These, and other influences, infused Shimon's parents to send him to a Quaker school. There, he excelled at his studies and came under the influence of his atmosphere and teaching. At the age of 16, he won a Scholarship in history to Brasenose College, Oxford. He studied for two years, taking Ancient History and Philosophy, but, owing to ill health, he was forced to leave and return to his native land in 1931. After initial training in archaeological field work at Hadrian's Wall and Verulamium (St. Albans), he then took charge of excavations for the Leicestershire Museum at Baldock and other places. His intense absorption by early Roman history, particularly of Roman England, was cut short in 1934, however, when his father, who had entered the family wholesale warehouse business in Manchester.

Whilst in his father's business, Shimon began to ponder the problems of society and the Jewish position within it. He soon reached the conclusion that he was earning his living in "silly ways," that human values were insufferably based upon a man's bank account and that to live a fully Jewish life, Zionism was the only personal and national solution. In the ideals of Hechalutz, he found the embodiment of all his concepts as a Jew and a socialist and the unique appeal of the kibbutz which permitted their realization in daily life. He entered the movement without ever having done manual work or developed connections with Jewish life and tradition.

Intellectual Conflict

While working in the movement branches in the North, Shimon's intellectual curiosity was soon kindled to the fore. He became one of Hechalutz's leading Hebraists, one of its outstanding organizers and ideological proponents and an unmistakable cultural force in the two years he spent there, which were the most formative in the history of English Hechalutz.

But this very intellectual propensity also proved to be one of his greatest difficulties when he moved to the Eder Farm for agricultural and group training. Neither was he strong physically, nor did he have any particular attitude for normal

work. A sharp conflict developed between his ideals of becoming a worker and the strong drive towards an academic life, which had become increasingly harnessed to the movement's cultural aspirations. When he left for Israel in January 1939 to join the first Hebrew group of English Hechalutz at Ben-Yamin, this conflict was far from resolved.

In Ben-Yamin's orange plantations and quarries he had his first real experiences as a socialist. For, while picking as a Hechalutz worker against Hechalutz "Yellow" labour, he was imprisoned by the British who intervened in the strike. After a year he moved to Jerusalem in 1940, becoming a "freelance" journalist, mainly writing articles on settlement problems for the Jewish National Fund. It was at this time that Shimon was injured by British soldiers during a street demonstration against the White Paper policy.

Work with Mahal

Shimon made one more attempt to settle in Kfar Blum, to which he proceeded after arriving in Israel on the last BOAC plane to land at Lydda before the full outbreak of the War of Independence. Kfar Blum was then almost totally blanketed by its food and ammunition had to be dropped by air. Its members were indeed surprised to welcome Shimon, who rolled up on the last day of night with two other people with only one rifle between them. He announced his intention to rejoin the Habonim and settlement work as a journalist for both the movement and the kibbutz. He set up his findings and research in the movement, but he decided to leave the kibbutz and to go to work with Mahal.

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PELTOURS

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REHOVOT: Rehov Herzl, Telephone: 225

DEPARTURES: MAY 16 — MAY 23
FROM LYDIA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. May 15	0710 EL AL	0710 EL AL	Rome, Athens, Rome, London
MON. May 16	0630 EL AL	0630 EL AL	Rome, Athens, Rome, London
TUE. May 17	0630 S.A.S.	0630 S.A.S.	Sofia, Frankfurt, Copenhagen
WED. May 18	0710 SWISS AIR	0710 SWISS AIR	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
THU. May 19	0630 S.A.S.	0630 S.A.S.	(Zurich) Vienna, Düsseldorf
FRI. May 20	0710 EL AL	0710 EL AL	Rome, Athens, Rome, London
SAT. May 21	0630 S.A.S.	0630 S.A.S.	Sofia, Frankfurt, Copenhagen
SUN. May 22	0710 EL AL	0710 EL AL	Rome, Athens, Rome, London
MON. May 23	0630 S.A.S.	0630 S.A.S.	Sofia, Frankfurt, Copenhagen

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. May 15	0710 EL AL	0710 EL AL	Rome, Athens, Rome, London
MON. May 16	0630 EL AL	0630 EL AL	Rome, Athens, Rome, London
TUE. May 17	0630 S.A.S.	0630 S.A.S.	Sofia, Frankfurt, Copenhagen
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MON. May 23	0630 S.A.S.	0630 S.A.S.	Sofia, Frankfurt, Copenhagen

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The Suitcase Scandal

LIKE everyone else, we too have heard a great deal about the suitcase scandal. After careful investigation, we have decided to print the facts of the matter, in so far as we are able:

E. Glazer, an old-time member and leader of the Simple-and-Modest-Life Party, caused an upheaval in the organization a few weeks ago when he disposed of his old cardboard suitcase, which for years had been virtually a symbol of the Party, and acquired an elegant new leather one. The Party Investigation Committee, which had been set up to investigate the suitcase scandal, had been told that the suitcase was a symbol of the Party, and that it was a symbol of the Party.

The Committee also reached certain other conclusions: 1) It wasn't fair for Comrade E. Glazer to go on a loan of 350 pruta (the new suitcase cost 350 pruta) at a time when everyone, including himself, stresses the necessity of minimizing loans for unproductive purposes. 2) A Party leader should serve as an example to our youth standing at the cross-roads and be content with one simple and modest suitcase instead of one with three rooms sections. 3) It is not seemly for E. Glazer to go on a loan of 350 pruta for his luxurious suitcase when our workers are still carrying their belongings in old newspapers.

Comrade E. Glazer, however, refused to part with his new suitcase and claimed that the man who buys a 350 pruta suitcase should not necessarily be considered a capitalist when some of the oldest and most respected Party leaders have savings exceeding 10,000. He didn't acquire this sum by shady dealings — 350 pruta he inherited from his grandfather who died recently, may his soul rest in peace. 350 pruta he earned during the years by literary work. 242 pruta he received as a key money for his old suitcase and 350 pruta he got as a long-term loan. 4) The suitcase is not a symbol of the Party, it is a symbol of the Party. 5) The suitcase is not a symbol of the Party, it is a symbol of the Party. 6) The suitcase is not a symbol of the Party, it is a symbol of the Party.

What's New?

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

SIXTH of May. The names and descriptions of those who were not found at home were sent to the Ramle station where the police looked for them among the guests.

Early Thursday morning two gentlemen who loved the feeling of a crowd were arrested in the Ramle suburb and put behind bars for 48 hours, in accordance with Regulation No. A. A third gentleman from Haifa who came to visit friends in the suburb succeeding in escaping when he saw the policemen, but was caught taking the train to Jerusalem. Four policemen in civilian clothes accompanied every train to Ramle. More plainclothesmen were waiting in the station and 34 more were stationed among the crowds alongside the parade route. A young pickpocket was caught red-handed with a stolen wallet. Seven wallets with identification in the pockets were turned in to the police by citizens who had found them on the ground. Two of the wallets had been lost: in one there was money and the other belonged to a member of the Knesset who had been sitting on the reviewing stand. Twenty-one policemen kept a sharp eye on the both in Merida and Ramle, but not even one complaint of house-breaking was registered.

Seven children who had lost their parents were brought to the station and all of them were sent home immediately, except a ten-year-old boy who had come from Tiberias without his

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